VIRGINIA GAZETTE,
AND
PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

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AN ACT OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

For regulating the trade to be carried on with the British poſſeſſions in India, by the ſhips of nations in amity with his Majeſty.

[19 *July*, 1797.]

Whereas, by an act paſſed in the twelfth year of the reign of his late Majeſty, king Charles the ſecond, intitled *An act for the encouraging and encreaſing of ſhipping and navigation*, it was enacted that from and after the firſt day of December, one thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty, and from thence forward, no goods or commodities ſhall be imported into or exported out of any lands, iſlands, plantations, or territories of his Majeſty, belonging to or in his poſſeſſion, or which may, here after belong unto, or be in the poſſeſſion of his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, in Aſia, Africa, and America, in any other ſhip or ſhips, veſſel, or veſſels, than ſuch as do truly and without fraud belong unto the people of England or Ireland, dominion of Wales, or town of Berwick upon Tweed, or are the built of, and belonging to any of the lands iſlands, plantations or territories, as the proprietors and right owners thereof, the maſter and three fourths of the mariners at leaſt are Engliſh, under certain penalties and forfeitures therein mentioned. And whereas it is expedient that the ſhips and veſſels of countries and ſtates in amity with his Majeſty, ſhould be allowed to import goods and comodities into, and to export the ſame from the Britiſh territories in India, ſubject to certain reſtrictions and regulations: be it therefore enacted, by the king's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice of the Lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that from and after the paſſing of this act, and during the continuance of the excluſive trade of the united company of merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies, and during the term for which the poſſeſſions of the Britiſh territories in India is ſecured to the ſaid united company, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſhips and veſſels of countries and ſtates in amity with his Majeſty, to import into, and export from the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India, ſuch goods and commodities as they ſhall be permitted to import into and export from the ſaid poſſeſſions by the directors of the ſaid company; who are hereby directed to frame ſuch regulations for carrying on the trade to and from the ſaid poſſeſſions, and the countries and ſtates in amity with his Majeſty, as ſhall ſeem to them moſt conducive to the intereſt and proſperity of the ſaid Britiſh poſſeſſions in India, and of the Britiſh empire; and no ſhip or veſſel belonging to any of the ſubjects or ſtates or countries in amity with his Majeſty, ſhall be liable to ſeizure, confiſcation, or other penalty, for exporting from, or importing into the ſaid Britiſh poſſeſſions in India, any goods or commodities, the importation or exportation of which reſpectively ſhall be permitted by the ſaid regulations; any thing in the ſaid herein before recited act of the twelfth year of the reign of King Charles the ſecond, to the contrary notwithſtanding: Provided always, that it ſhall not be lawful for the directors of the ſaid united company to frame any regulations for the conduct of the ſaid trade, which ſhall be inconſiſtent with any treaty or treaties which ſhall have been or may be entered into by his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, or any country or ſtate, in amity with his Majeſty, or which may be inconſiſtent with any act or acts of parliament which have been paſſed for the regulation of the trade and commerce of the ſaid Britiſh territory in India.

II. *And be it further enacted*, That all ſuch regulations as ſhall be framed by the ſaid court of directors, for carrying on ſaid trade to and from the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India and the countries and ſtates in amity with his Majeſty, ſhall be, and they are hereby directed to be ſubject to the ſuperintendance, direction and controul of the board of commiſſioners for the affairs of India, in the ſame manner as all acts, operations and concerns which any wiſe relate to or concern the civil and military governments, and revenues of the Britiſh territories and acquiſitions in the Eaſt Indies now are.

III. *And be it further enacted*, That it ſhall be lawful for any general court of proprietors to alter or change, or to direct or order, or authoriſe the altering or changing any reſolution of the court of directors, or to reſcind, revoke, ſuſpend, or vary the ſame, in ſo far as the ſame relates to the intercourſe of foreign nations in amity with his Majeſty and the Britiſh territories in India.

From the Commercial Advertiſer.

We have received a copy of the act of the Britiſh parliament for carrying into effect the treaty with the United States. As this act is of immediate conſequence to the merchants, we ſhall detail the whole in the commercial Advertiſer. In the mean time we note the following particulars.

Sect. I. To have the benefit of the treaty, American veſſels trading to Great-Britain muſt be owned by ſubjects of the United States—and the maſter and three fourths of the ſeamen muſt alſo be ſubjects of the United States.

Sect. II. Goods imported in ſuch veſſels muſt be ſuch as are permitted to be brought from foreign countries, and pay the loweſt duties impoſed on imported goods.

Sect. III. Pig iron, bar iron, pitch, tar, turpentine, roſin, potaſh, pearlaſh, mahogany, maſts, yards, bowſprits, ſtaves, and unmanufactured goods, the produce of the United States, may be imported on paying the cuſtomary duties, with or without the uſual certificates.

Sect. IV. The duties on wheat, meal, flour, rye, barley, beer, or bigg, oats, oatmeal, peaſe, beans, and Indian corn, are to be regulated by the Table Dr. in the act of 31. George III.

Sect. V. Oil, blubber, whale fins, and ſpermaceti, may be imported, paying the cuſtomary duties on them when imported in Britiſh bottoms.

Sect. VI. Tobacco and ſnuff may be alſo imported, on paying the cuſtomary duties and may be warehouſed and exported under the uſual regulations.

Sect. VII. Rice may be imported, on paying eight pence ready money per hundred, and may be warehouſed under the joint lock of the king and importer; and if imported into London, Briſtol, Portſmouth, Cowes, Liverpool, Lancaſter, Falmouth, Poole, Whitehaven, Hull, Greenock or Port Glaſgow, it may be landed without paying duty, and warehouſed. If taken out for home conſumption, its pays full duties. It may be exported duty free.

Sect. IX. Goods exported entitled to the uſual drawbacks.

Sect. X. Foreign hemp and iron exported to the United States entitled to drawback.

Sect. XI. This ſection lays the countervailing duty of ten per cent on goods imported in American bottoms—That is, ten per cent. is added to the duties now laid on goods imported in Britiſh bottoms—But this, by Sect. 12th. does not extend to the additional duties impoſed the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament. The ten per cent. is laid on the old duties.

Sect. XII. A countervailing duty of two ſhillings a ton laid on American veſſels, to take place January 5th, 1798.—This for the preſent extends only to veſſels entering Britiſh ports in Europe.

PARIS, September 12.

Papers alluded to in the addreſs of the council to the departments and the armies.

The following papers were not ſtuck up, but were printed and diſtributed:

(No. 1)

Extract of the correſpondence ſeized at Le Maitre's.

"Mr. Bayard, who will deliver this, is ſent by the Engliſh ambaſſador, but you may place great confidence in him. Aſſiſt him with your advice and otherwiſe—it is for the good cauſe, and Mr. Bayard is a true and royal royaliſt.

"I embrace you with all my heart.

"E. D. V."

(No. 2.)

"I am informed from Verona of the 8th, but not by a perſon of the council, that the king will leave that place ſoon. Marſhal de Caſtries and Mr. Flachlauden ſay nothing."

(No. 3.)

"The prieſts are active in the diſtribution of the newſpapers, and for the love of God. This body of men are become ſingularly diſintereſted. I ſhould be very ſorry that the intrigue which is renewing for the princeſs royal ſhould ſucceed; for if it ſhould, they would have an hoſtage; that is my apprehenſion, and that is the reaſon why I have inſiſted upon forty-nine always remaining free. Barthelemy is ill, and very melancholy, and ſhould not be ſurpriſed if he is effected by remorſe. I have informed them, that if they chooſe, I will ſound him, to ſee if he would obey an order from the king to quit the place, and to deliver to the perſon appointed all the papers relative to the embaſſy. They did not anſwer me, becauſe they never anſwer.—Farewell."

(No. 4.)

"The opinion of the king and of the princes in the interior, &c. &c. you perceive ought not to be known.

"Above all things, let us not ſpeak of the perfidy of the Engliſh or of Pitt, but only ſome ſlight diſapprobation or advice. All the reſt of the politics may be laid open; the intrigues of Vienna and of Doulcet may all be diſcovered."

(No. 5)

"You aſk me many things. Without doubt you wiſh to eſtabliſh a correſpondence with the armies of the coaſt; and you want to know what is paſſing in the committee and in the armies—that is very well. This is a great work, but it would be nothing if the means to accompliſh it were ſufficient. I would then exert myſelf; but I will tell you one thing, and your conſtitution will ſurely do it, that is, that they ſhould obtain nothing but by fair means."

(No. 6.)

"Will the Emperor penetrate into Alſace as a conqueror? or will he conquer it for the king of France?—I confeſs to you, that I believe nothing; for it will be neceſſary to diſcover his plan before hand. This may cauſe the campaign to fail, but may affect the diſpoſitions of the primary aſſemblies; and when the enemy enters upon the republican territory, the convention will turn their attention from any beneficial purſuits, to induce them to oppoſe the enemy, who can anſwer, that the court of Vienna, which is acquainted with the diſpoſition of the interior, may not be anxious that it ſhould not be manifeſted in a manner that may not correſpond with its views?

(No. 7.)

Soyer wrote to us yeſterday. I know that Barthelemy is not content: he wrote, confidentially to a friend, that all this would end badly."

(No. 8.)

"To all this no anſwer is given; but they went to unravel Doulcet's intrigue, for that purpoſe, they had remitted me more than 200 Louis. Tell me how I ſhall diſpoſe of them."

(No. 9.)

"Mr. Wickham does not approve of rejecting the conſtitutionaliſts. Have you ſeen the new work of Dumourier?"

(No. 10)

"40—If you can, without inconvenience, bring me Bezane's Elements of Mathematics, our dear Marmontel's Elements of literature, to 48, you will oblige me much. Bring us ſome intelligence from the latter, if you can do it without endangering yourſelf. My uncle has written to him by the laſt courier."

(No. 11.)

"Beſſot, lieutenant of volunteers." (It appears that there are a great number of letters written by this Beſſot, a counter-revolutionary perſon and ſpy)

"Huningen, Sept. 26, 1796.

"When any certain intelligence of I. I. ſhall be received it ſhall be ſent to you immediately. He went ſtraight to London, where we know that he arrived in 48 hours"

"You mock me my dear comrade, from what I can judge by your letter of the 19th; reſt quiet; we ſhall have our hire as well as the army of Kleber; we ſhall here paſs the Rhine, as we hope we are are all well diſpoſed; troops muſt come here in a ſhort time, as we are aſſured. I ſhall ſend you an account of what we are doing; what gives me the greateſt uneaſineſs, is, the want of money for the purpoſe of the campaign; ſee my brother in-law, and endeavour to perſuade him to ſend me ſomething, among other things three ſhirts, if he can, with two or three pair of ſtockings; in ſo doing you will perform me a very friendly office. I am ſure that Goujon will employ you for me if he is able. You know that we have been at Manheim for ſome days where we expect to hear from you; my compliments to all your friends, whom I hope to ſee. Adieu, my dear comrade, I embrace you in friendſhip.

(Signed) "BESSOT,

"Lieutenant of Volunteers."

"Have you received the two hundred livres that Voldene undertook to forward to you; what the devil are you ſpeaking of, if Wurmſer has been to ſee J. J.? He came there; they agreed very well.

"Voldene is come from Vienna; he will, I believe, inform you of a great many things."

(No. 12.)

"Sections of Paris—the enemies rely on them.

"You may be ſure that J. J. is in a fury, particularly at ſeeing how well every thing goes on in the interior; he does all he can, and will take advantage of the firſt opportunity which he ſhall ſee. Reſt aſſured of this.

"Le Vendee goes on well. F——y is there."

(No. 13.)

"Maynaud Pancemont—Curate of St. Sulpice, acknowledges the receipt for money."

28th Sept. 1796.

"Yes, certainly Sir; I recollect the different ſums which have come to me through your hands, and what have been employed to your wiſhes. I have received, enclоſed in your letter, the 10 000 livres, in bills of 2,000 livres, and I ſhall act according to your intentions. I return you, in the name of religion, my ſincereſt thanks, and circumſtances ſhall put in my power to do ſo in perſon. I hope ſincerely that

his day will come for our reciprocal conſolation. I am, Sir, with great reſpect, your very humble ſervant.

(Signed) MAYNAUD PANCEMOT,
Curate of Sulpice."

(No. 14.)

"La Roche, Ratel, ſectionary writer and ſpy.

"La Roche has been written to by Ratel, and the latter preſſes him to haſten the interview: we ſhall ſee whether he receives the invitation kindly.

"I was yeſterday at La Roche to look for Ratel, and to confer with him on the object to which your letter alludes. He is gone for monies, whither he has been ſent for on the preceding evening by the electors. They have promiſed me that he ſhall be informed of my on et, and that he ſhall come to ſee me immediately.

"Another contingent evil would be, their having at their diſpoſal Madam Royale; and it is for the ſections of Paris, and for all France, to avert the blow, and not to ſuffer themſelves to be deprived of the remainder part of that miſerable family."

(No. 15.)

"Lacretelle, it is ſaid, leads the ſection of Lepelletier; that is, in my opinion, the company of grenadiers.

"We have not been able yet to ſee citizen Ratel, though twice invited to receive the teſtimony of your friendſhip. He agrees that all the ſections are led by ten or twelve perſons, but that the principal are Leharpe, Lacretelle, and Richer Sereſy But how, ſaid I, can all this be poſſible? for we believe that theſe three perſons are not republicans; and if they are not, how can they lead thoſe who are?

"M. Sourdat had ſome new members of the Ventriloquiſt, it would effect wonders. I have no further time, as the guard waits to carry the packet to the diligence, which is oppoſite to the Luxemburgh. Health."

(No. 16.)

"It is vexatious not to be able to have a converſation with Ratel. It has not been poſſible to ſee him. He has always avoided public ways and high roads, without appearing in this country, and we have no more communications with La Roche than you; beſides I have no perſon at my diſpoſal to ſend into that country. I ſhall, however, riſk a letter to him by the medium of his friend Lambert, though we do not know whether it will ſucceed. He was to rejoin Bazil at Nancy, and they were to go to Verſailles together."

(No. 17.)

"We are to ſpeak of the communications which remain to be made to me with reſpect to a part of the amneſty. With reſpect to the 49 (who voted the death of Louis XVI.) I do not think that the King can, by any public act, or by any new declaration, pardon thoſe Judges. But the King regards as a different matter, a pardon to be granted to thoſe who, having committed this crime ſhould render ſuch ſervice, and ſo employ their force and means, as that the king ſhould feel himſelf indebted to them for his reſtoration to his throne. In this caſe, ſhould the King grant a pardon, no one could condemn his conduct: but great acts and great ſervices would be neceſſary to his excuſe and juſtification."

(No. 18.)

Proof that Lemaitre had a copy of a ſecret treaty with Holland—Art. The ports of C——, of Br——, Colombe Trincomale, ſhall be open to French ſhips as well as to the ſhips of the United Provinces, and on the ſame conditions.

(No. 19.)

Poiſſy, aſſociate of Marat.

31ſt December. Barthelemy wrote that the new year would ſee the Regicides fall; the royaliſts the conſtitution of 1791.

J. C. Boiſſy wrote, that he would write againſt the Royaliſts, in order to ſerve them the better; that he wiſhed for Mallet and Monteſquieu to poſt up royalty, and Malouet, Stael, and Narbonne, Conſtitutionaliſts.

10th and 12th Auguſt, Boiſſy—We muſt have a royal conſtitution; we cannot truſt the Engliſhmen in the South; as they wiſh for anarchy.

[No. 20.]

Lamont, formerly advocate at Caen; good Henry Larivierre, advocate at Falaire; good M. Butts, at Paris.—He was there on the 20th of Auguſt, 1797!

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.

THE NEGOCIATION.

The following article from the Times of Sept. 1, we believe to deſerve notice, becauſe the Editor of that paper appears to have authority for what he publiſhes.

Our readers will have obſerved that hitherto we have been ſilent on the ſubject of the PENDING NEGOCIATION, becauſe we did not conſider ourſelves authorized to announce any facts on which the public can rely. We now think we may ſtate the following circumſtances reſpecting the early ſtage of the negociation, without running the riſk of compromiſing ourſelves; they are the propoſitions made by M. Letourneur in his Contre Projet delivered to Lord Malmeſbury, as the baſis upon which France would conſent to a peace with Great Britain for herſelf, and her allies, Spain and Holland.

"France demanded the reſtitution of all the places taken from her.

"The reſtoration of the ſhips taken, and the value of thoſe deſtroyed at Toulon.

"The abandonment of the uſe of the title of king of France.

"An alteration of the Navigation Act."

In the courſe of converſation, M. Letourneur made ſome obſervations reſpecting the independence of Ireland, which France wiſhed to guarantee.

FOR SPAIN.

"France demanded the reſtitution of whatever might be conquered from her during the war, together with the reſtoration of Gibraltar.

FOR HOLLAND.

"France demanded the reſtitution of Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, and all other conqueſts made from her.

"The reſtitution of all ſhips of war, and compenſation for all ſhips and merchandize ſtopped and brought into port under the proclamation of his majeſty."

It is neceſſary to be underſtood, that by treaties now exiſting with Spain and Holland, France is bound not to leave any place belonging to either in the hands of the Engliſh; and that the Directory have very recently made declarations to thoſe powers of the ſtedfaſt intention not to do any thing by any peace, contrary to the conſtitution, or contrary to the exiſting treaties.

Although we do not pretend to have any correſpondent at Liſle, we have reaſon to believe that the negociation has not made much progreſs ſince the firſt projects were delivered by the reſpective ambaſſadors.—Couriers have been certainly ſent from the Directory to Madrid and the Hague, under the pretence of conſulting the miniſters of Spain and Holland on the propoſitions made by Great Britain; but though there has been abundant time to know the diſpoſition of thoſe two countries, yet we are perſuaded the negociation has been at a perfect ſtand, and is probably ſo at this hour.

It remains then to ſee, whether France will come forward to put an end to a farce, that becomes tireſome to her to continue to play, and the means will moſt likely be ſhortly afforded her by the Emperor, who has inſiſted upon the complete performance of the preliminary treaty made with Buonaparte comprizing in it the reſtitution of Mantua; but above all, the appointment of a congreſs, as ſtipulated, to terminate and adjuſt the affairs of the continent; and until which we do not believe there will be any definitive treaty ſigned by the Emperor.

This is the great obſtacle, and the grand bone of contention; and the reaſons for France avoiding it are obvious, ſince ſhe would have during a long period of diſcuſſion, three great armies to maintain on her frontiers at an incredible expenſe, the means of which could only be derived from her internal reſources. It is therefore more than probable, that ſhe will prefer a war of plunder, with the chance of conqueſt, to the riſk of internal confuſion, which the raiſing ſo much money, and the great drain of ſupplies to be found from within would infallibly produce.

Here then the reflecting mind would pauſe, ſcarce daring to look forward to the ſcenes of blood and rapine, and of revolution, which another year's war is likely to cauſe, ſhould France inſiſt on her extravagant pretenſions.

But when we perceive the ſituation of France herſelf the directory paramount in moſt influences againſt all the wiſhes and efforts of the aſſemblies and of the departments, and maſter of the armies, what is there to expect but war? It remains then only to be hoped that the crowned heads of Europe, taught by a fatal experience, will unite in one grand plan, to bring back the reſtoration of order and the good and legal government in France; to reduce her to her juſt bounds, by which, and by no other means, can the peace and tranquility of the world be eſtabliſhed.

Should nothing occur before his majeſty returns to town, which holds out the proſpect of an honourable peace to this country, we think that parliament will be ſummoned to meet at 14 days notice, according to the tenor of the act paſſed at the concluſion of the laſt ſeſſions, when Mr. Pitt will ſubmit the propoſitions made by the Directory to parliament, and take the ſenſe of the nation on the wiſdom of accepting or rejecting them.

Yeſterday, about two o'clock in the afternoon, the Preſident of the United States arrived in town, after an abſence of between three and four months. He was met at Frankford, and eſcorted to town, by the three volunteer troops of horſe of this city, commanded by Captains Dunlap, Singer, and Morrell, and the county troop commanded by Capt. Forreſt. On alighting from his carriage, he was welcomed by the huzzas of a crowd of citizens aſſembled on the occaſion, and a federal ſalute from a detachment of the artillery. The Heads of Departments immediately waited upon him with their congratulations on his ſafe return to the Seat of Government.

Peals were rung from the Bells of Chriſt Church and continued thro' the day.

Wanted at the Occoquan Mills,

A NUMBER OF

JOURNEYMEN COOPERS.

Apply to Mr. Nathaniel Ellicott, at the Mills near Colcheſter, or to

ISAAC M'PHERSON, Alexandria.

Late Foreign Advices,

By the ſhip MARIA, Capt. FOSTER, arrived at CHARLESTON.

PARIS, September 16.

All the emigrants affected by the law of the 5th of September, ſet off in ſhoals from Paris; almoſt all of them take the road to Baſle, and the miniſter of police has authoriſed the commiſſary of the Directory in the department to put the diligence of Baſle in requiſition, for the convenience of the emigrants of ſmall fortune; other emigrants travel poſt.

Extract of a letter from D'Arteney, Sept. 12.

"The tranſported deputies arrived here at 11 in the morning. The carriages in which they travel, ſtrengthened with iron gratings, are entirely cloſed by boards painted red. Day light does not penetrate them, unleſs by holes at each end, ſo high that the deputies, when ſeated, cannot be ſeen. The door is ſecured by locks and bolts.

"General Dutertre, who commands the eſcort, compoſed of 150 huſſars, permitted them here, for the firſt time, to dine out of their carriages. He cauſed a room to be allotted to them, forbidding any perſons, at the ſame time, to offer them any thing without his permiſſion, or to communicate with them. An adjutant general, named Hauſchereau, had ſaid, that they would go that night to Orleans; the general cauſed him immediately to be arreſted and to be conducted immediately to Paris.

"The priſoners, all of them, complain of the inconvenience of the carriages. Three of them, and particularly Barthelemy, are ill; his countenance ſhews the alteration of his health; he is melancholy and ſad. Pichegru, with a ſerene countenance and a proud behaviour, preſerves his military ſang froid. After dinner they all ſet off for Orleans, where they are to arrive in the evening."

Mr. Marſhall, one of the three American commiſſaries appointed for the negociation which is on the point of being opened between France and the United States, has arrived in Holland; he will immediately ſet off for Paris, with Mr. Pinckney, whom the French government have already refuſed to recognize as miniſter plenipotentiary. It is preſumed that the third commiſſary will immediately repair to France; but the negociation cannot be delayed on his account, as Mr. Marſhall has power to treat, in conjunction with Mr. Pinckney, without their colleague.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of the 15th September.

RIOU addreſſed the Council on the connexion between the Republic and the United States of America. He ſaid "that the retrograde movement which was leading them to royalty was put an end to. I thank the Directory for having broken the fetters which were every day forging, and for not having made uſe of one faction for the purpoſe of deſtroying another. Republicans every moment ought to be employed in obtaining Peace. All the acts of our Legiſlature ſince the 18ſt Prairial, ought to be, if not aboliſhed, at leaſt with caution. I come to ſpeak to you upon a ſubject upon which attempts have been made to miſlead you; I mean, the decree of the 19th Ventoſe, relative to our intercourſe with the United States.' Thoſe men you have annihilated were attached to the ariſtocratical Republics of Genoa and Venice. They inſulted the Engliſh, and cover'd the Americans. It is notorious that the paſſports of the Preſident of the United States are diſtributed in London. The Directory then were juſtified in decreeing that every ſhip which did not produce its Muſter Roll ſhould be treated as an enemy's ſhip, and that every American ſailor taken in an Engliſh ſhip ſhould be treated as a Pirate, according to the clauſes of the Treaty of Alliance in 1778.

"The Directory have only done their duty, and the Engliſh were poſſeſſed of that right of which Paſtoret by his motion of the 26th Thermidor endeavoured to deprive the Directory. I move that there is no occaſion to deliberate upon the motion of Paſtoret, and that the committee appointed upon that ſubject be diſſolved." The Council agreed to this motion, and his ſpeech was ordered to be printed.

September 17.

If (ſays a letter from Milan) contrary to all appearance, hoſtilities ſhould re-commence with the Emperor, the Piedmonteſe troops would join the French army, and the thing is decided. It is ſaid, that this would amount to 15,000 men; and as Venice in that caſe would furniſh 10,000 men, the Ciſalpine Republic 20,000 and the army of Kellerman 30,000, the army of Italy would receive a reinforcement of 75,000 men, and there would march under the ſtandards of Maſſena, Bernadotte, &c.

September 19.

A violent rupture has taken place between Gen. Hoche and the Miniſter of War, as will appear from the following letter:

The Commander in Chief of the Army of the Sambre and Meuſe, to the Miniſter at War, Scherer.

Wetzlaer, Sept. 13—5th year.

"Were I not convinced that the Directory will very ſpeedily do juſtice to your perfidy, I ſhould only take the trouble to inform you, that I will no longer correſpond with you. Is it your buſineſs to publiſh an addreſs to the armies, you, the friend and the agent of the moſt active of the conſpirators you, who have perſecuted the friends of government? Haſten then, and withdraw into obſcurity; let your name even be forgotten by the Republicans whom you have betrayed, and by whom you are detected.

(Signed) "L. HOCHE."

Letters from Bruſſels ſtate, that Camille Jourdan and two others had paſſed through Anver. It was diſcovered too late who they were, and that they intended to quit the territory of the French Republic.

The Miniſter at War, Scherer, has anſwered Gen. Hoche's letter in a very animated manner. The Directory are acquainted with this extraordinary correſpondence. We dont know how this will end, but every thing induces us to believe that Scherer will remain in the miniſtry.

September 21.

In conſequence of the appearance of the Prince of Conde upon the road to Lyons, the Directory has iſſued ſtrict orders to the commanders in the Department of the Rhine to take the neceſſary ſteps in order to endeavour to apprehend him.

What we have announced relative to the appointment of Gen. Hoche to the poſt of Generaliſſimo of the two armies of the Rhine, is poſitive. An order to this effect has been iſſued from the war department.

Thus war is to be renewed on every ſide;—but thoſe who are beſt acquainted with the character of the people, and the ſtrength of the ſtates of Europe, conclude from all this that Peace is nearer than ever.

September 22.

Citizen Letourneur, commiſſary of the Directory in the adminiſtration of the department of the Loire, has accepted the office of miniſter of the interior. The Miniſter of Juſtice is not yet appointed.

September 23.

The deſertion to the interior from the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, is very conſiderable. The Inſpector General of the army of the North is come from Holland, to take efficacious meaſures to ſtop this contagion.

A courier arrived at the Directory brings intelligence of an inſurrection at Genoa. The Nobles, at the head of a body of 6000 men, poſſeſſed themſelves of an important poſt after a vigorous attack.

The proviſory government having aſſembled the troops, and demanded ſuccour from the French, the inſurgents were driven from the poſts which they occupied; fifteen hundred of them killed, and a great number made priſoners. A part of theſe had been ſhot, and this military execution was going on. Amongſt the priſoners who had ſuffered death, were ſeveral diſtinguiſhed perſonages of the family of Durazzo.

Dreadful commotions have broken out at Marſeilles, and numbers have been maſſacred.

A letter from Orange, of the 18ſt Fructidor, announces an approaching civil war.

The revolt of the central adminiſtration of Loir and Cher, was not appeaſed on the 16th. Their adminiſtration had proteſted againſt the conduct of the Directory and the two Councils on the 4th.

We can now announce, without fear of the enemy being able to take advantage of the information, that Buonaparte has cauſed the troops of the Emperor to be ſurrounded, and that in ten days at furtheſt he will be at Udina, if the moſt honourable and ſatisfactory peace, both for us and for the Italians, be not immediately aſſented to by his Imperial Majeſty.

We have ſtrong reaſon to believe that the couriers diſpatched by the directory on the 18th, carried to Buonaparte the order to recommence hoſtilities againſt the Emperor, and that almoſt at the ſame inſtant that the courier ſet off, there arrived one from Liſle, with intelligence that Lord Malmeſbury had quitted the city, and had returned to London.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

By the Liſbon mail letters are received, which ſtate, that the principal part of Lord St. Vincent's fleet is ſhortly to return to England, for the purpoſe of refitting, the late treaty between France and Portugal prohibiting any more than ſix ſhips of war from taking ſhelter in the port of Liſbon.

A letter from Cadiz ſtates, that all apprehenſion had ſubſided there, it being ſuppoſed that the Engliſh fleet were preparing to leave the harbour.

Letters from Cologne and Frankfort, of the 10th and 12th of September, ſtate that in the towns of Cologne, Bonn, Aix la Chapelle, Treves, &c. the friends of revolution had obtained the aſcendancy, ſeized the government, the treaſury and the archives, proclaimed the Ciſrhenane Republic, and renounced the union with the German empire.

"Are you inveſted with powers, (ſays Treilhard to Malmeſbury) to reſtore to the French Republic all its colonies?" "No." "Then go and get them." Thus then is the war, in every quarter, commenced; but thoſe who know mankind, the different nations, and the forces in Europe, will conclude that peace is nearer than ever. The Journal des Hommes ſays, that Hoche is named Generaliſſimo of the two armies of the Rhine.

From the Journal des Campagnes et des Armees

Lord Malmeſbury ſet out from Liſle the day before yeſterday, the ſecond complimentary day. It is aſſured that it was by virtue of an order from the directory, which enjoined him to quit the territory of the Republic in forty-eight hours.

It ſhould appear from thence, that the new negociators ſent to Liſle were bearers of preciſe and clear terms, which were to cut ſhort all diplomatic crooked policy; and that not ſuiting the noble Lord he was deſired to depart.

From the Journal des Hommes Libres.

It is officially known, that Lord Malmeſbury quitted Liſle the 2d complimentary day; thus we have another ſample of Engliſh good faith, and a proof of its influence in the troubles of the interior.

It is thought hoſtilities are going to be renewed with Auſtria. England and Auſtria, theſe are their reconcilable foes of the Republic; and we ſhall have no peace until the Engliſh fleets ſhall be burnt and the Princes of the empire rendered independent.

The Departure of Malmeſbury, which took place ſoon after the arrival of Treilhard and Bonnieres, was the reſult of the firſt converſation with the new negociators.

It is again reported, that a general congreſs is about to be held to ſettle the reſpective claims of the different European nations—therefore, notwithſtanding the rupture of the negociation at Liſle, hopes it is preſumed, may yet be entertained of a final adjuſtment of all differences—but this we conſider as very looſe ſpeculation.

Accounts from the coaſt of Holland ſtate, that the Dutch troops have entirely diſembarked from on board the fleet in the Texel; preparations, however, ſtill continue to be made for an expedition in the winter months.

The Britiſh government, we underſtand, are preparing a manifeſto, to be addreſſed to all the nations in Europe, on the ſubject of the negociation, by which it will be made to appear, by whom it was originally begun, with what views carried on, and at whoſe inſtigation it ſuddenly terminated. This important ſtate paper will appear as a prelude to parliamentary diſcuſſion.

From the Journal of the 21ſt.

Two Portmanteaus that were in the Boat when it

Pommier,

French Surgeon & Dentiſt,

HAVING attended a regular courſe of ſtudies in the moſt eminent Schools in France, and from long practice in the above buſineſs—moſt reſpectfully offers his ſervices to the inhabitants of this town.

He extracts decayed Teeth, Roots, and Stumps, with little diſtreſs to the Patient; he cleans, whitens, and ſmooths the ſound, and prevents their decay and ill odour—fills hollows with lead, &c.

He has Coral, excellent for retaining the whiteneſs of the Teeth, and particularly for the Gums and Mouth, which it preſerves always beautiful and healthy.

He lodges at Mr. Akin's, near Halliday and Stokes, but will wait on any perſon who will leave their direction.

He will remain in town but two weeks.

Peterſburg, Nov. 6, 1797.

NOTICE.

Livingſton Thompſon, of

Amelia county, having conveyed to me in Truſt all his eſtate both real and perſonal, for purpoſes particularly expreſſed in the deed of conveyance—I do therefore forwarn all perſons from making any contracts with the ſaid Livingſton Thompſon, as I am determined to comply with no contract by him hereafter made.

ABRAHAM MARSHALL.

October 30, 1797. 6*

November 4, 1797.

IT is moſt earneſtly requeſted, that thoſe who have claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN SULLIVANT, dec. late of Charlotte county, that they bring them forward for payment by or before March Court next, as we then purpoſe to cloſe our accounts—ſuch as fail by that time, it may be expected that this notice will be plead in bar.

JOHN PETTY,
ROBERT GILLIAM,
6* Adminiſtrators.

Mecklenburg county, October 20, 1797.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber laſt Saturday, a likely Mulatto Man named

D I C K,

about five feet eight inches high, twenty eight years of age, a little bow legged, has a ſmall ſcar under his right or left eye, his hair pretty ſhort but ſometimes tied behind; when he went away he carried a mixt broad cloth coat, a Virginia cloth jacket and breeches dy'd a dark purple, but as he carried with him other clothes he may change his dreſs; he is fond of liquor. I expect he has procured a forged paſs, as was the caſe about ſix years ago, and was taken up on his way to Philadelphia, and about two years paſt went off upon a ſtolen horſe and got as far as Southampton and Nanſemond counties, where he has relations. He formerly belonged to Mr. Anthony Brown, and waited upon him as a ſervant; can ſhave and dreſs hair, and very handy as a houſe ſervant. I will give a reward of Twenty Dollars (beſides what the law allows) for apprehending and ſecuring him in any public jail ſo that I get him again. All perſons are forewarned employing him or carrying him out of the ſtate.

ALEXANDER BOYD.

Purſuant to an order made by the High Court of Chancery the 14th of September, 1797, will be ſold, on the premiſes hereon the late Mrs. Lucy Adkins, dec. recided, to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the 18th of Dec. next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A TRACT of Land belonging to the Eſtate of Thomas Adkins, ſen. dec. lying on the fork of Nottoway river, and Joſeph ſwamp in Suſſex county, containing 485 acres, more or leſs; terms one third of the money to be paid on executing the Deed, the other two thirds at two annual payments.—Alſo, five negroes, three of which are valuable men, on a credit of ſix months. Bonds with approved ſecurity will be required. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the land by applying to Capt. John Maſon, ſen. Howell Adkins, or Wm. Harriſon, will ſhew it.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Suſſex, October 30, 1797. (6)

Daniel & Wm. Eanes,

Have juſt received from Boſton, in the brig Eliza, a large aſſorment of

MEN'S, WOMEN'S, BOY'S, MISSES, and CHILDREN'S

SHOES & SLIPPERS,

of every kind,

Which they offer on the moſt reaſonable terms, by Wholeſale and Retail.

ALSO,

Jamaica, Weſt India, and Antigua RUM, by the Hogſhead or otherways,
Peach and Apple BRANDY, in Barrels and ſmaller quantity,
Beſt Holland GIN, in Pipes and retailed,
MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead or gallon,
Liſbon, and other WINES,
SUGAR and SALT,
BAR IRON, by the Ton or ſmaller quantity,
NAILS, 4d and 6d cut, wrought 6d, 8d, 10d and 10d.
Cotton and Playing CARDS,
DRY GOODS, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be ſold very low, and the higheſt price given for all kinds of produce.

They now want a quantity of

PEASE and BEANS.

Peterſburg, October 30, 1797. (8t.)

A ROBBERY!

ON the night of the 27th ult. was ſtolen out of my waggon near Lee's creek, in Nottoway county—a trunk containing wearing apparel, viz. ſhirts, cravats, jackets, breeches, ſilk and cotton ſtockings, &c. &c. a red Morocco pocket book with ſundry papers, a ſmall bag containing about ſeventeen pounds in ſilver, a gold mounted locket, the device being two doves on a pedeſtal, and the inſcription friendſhip thereon; Waſhington's letters in two vols. and ſeveral other articles—alſo ſtolen out of a bale, ſeveral dozen yarn ſtockings, yarn mittens, and white worſted night caps. The name Amice Horman and the letters A. H. is marked on the wearing apparel.

Whoever will give information of the perſon or perſons concerned in the above robbery, ſo that they may be brought to puniſhment, and the property recovered, ſhall be rewarded on application to the ſubſcriber's ſtore in Nottoway county.

DABNEY MORRISS.

November 2, 1797.

Peterſburg, September 11, 1797.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have REMOVED their SHOP to the upper end of OLD STREET, to the Shop lately occupied by Devereux J. Manley, deceaſed, where they intend carrying on the

Coach-making Buſineſs

as uſual, in all its various branches. They flatter themſelves their paſt conduct hat given ſatisfaction to their cuſtomers, who may depend on their uſing their beſt endeavors to merit a continuance of their favors.

All perſons having any demands againſt the Firm will pleaſe make them known immediately.

tf BADGER & ATKINS.

Land for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber is deſirous to ſell Fourteen Hundred acres of LAND, ying in the county of Granville, and ſtate of North Carolina, on the head of Grafly creek. On this tract there is a conſiderable quantity of good Tobacco Land ſtill in woods, and the cleared part is valuable for Corn and Wheat. There is a very good Orchard on the premiſes. A farther deſcription is unneceſſary, as a purchaſer would naturally chuſe to view the Land himſelf.

WILLIAM MUNFORD.

Mecklenburg, October 5, 1797. tf

To be S O L D,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Greenſville county, 4 miles from Hicks's Ford. There is on this place a dwelling-houſe with four rooms and a paſſage on a floor, and with a very little expence the houſe may be put into as good order as when new—there are alſo other convenient houſes newly built and in good condition; the Plantation contains about 1200 acres, two or three hundred of which are low grounds, and the high land is extremely good; but little of the land has been cleared, and it affords one of the beſt ranges for hogs and other ſtock in that part of the country—there are on this plantation about 28 very likely negroes, conſiſting of young men, young women, and ſmall boys and girls, out of the 28 there are 13 or 14 workers in the crop, and many of the ſmaller negroes well grown—there are not more than two advanced in age, and thoſe are yet very ſerviceable—Theſe negroes I will alſo ſell either with or without the land, as alſo the crops and ſtocks on the plantation; if the negroes are ſold ſeparately from the land, I would prefer ſelling them all to one perſon, or to three or four neighbours who would keep them in the ſame neighbourhood. A great bargain may be had in this property, if taken altogether, for ready money. It may however be ſold on credit, and poſſeſſion may immediately be had—Mr. Alexander Madill, at Hix's Ford, will ſhew the property to any perſon deſirous of inſpecting it, and will treat for and conclude the ſale, with the purchaſer—or any perſon inclined to purchaſe may apply to me at Kingſmill in James City county.

HENRY TAZEWELL.

October 21, 1797. 8

November 9, 1797

COMMITTED to the jail of Cheſterfield county, the 28th day of October, a NEGRO MAN upwards of 5 feet 9 inches high, ſays he is about 26 years of age, calls his name

D A N I E L,

and that he came from his maſter about four years ago laſt June—he ſays that his maſter lives in Southampton county, about ſix or ſeven miles from the courthouſe, and that his name is Capt. Thomas Gray—he ſays he lived at a quarter in Suſſex county. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

6* HENRY WINFREE, Jailor.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

FROM the ſubſcriber in Blandford, the 2d inſt. a Small Bay HORSE, well made, and I believe a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, branded on the near buttock K, flat footed, trots and gallops, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, about 11 years old, when faſtened is apt to break away, and has been uſed to the draft. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Horſe to me or give me intelligence ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive FIVE DOLLARS reward.

SARAH VAUGHAN.

Peterſburg, Nov. 9, 1797. (4.)

Four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from out of my holſters, on Saturday night, in this town, a pair of HORSEMAN'S PISTOLS, braſs mounted; to one of the piſtols there has been a new thumb piece made by a perſon in Peterſburg, and it is rather indifferently made. Any perſon who will leave the above Piſtols at W. & D. Eanes's, or James Williams's, in Old-Street, or at the Printing Office, ſhall receive the above reward.

THOMAS B. CREAGH.

Peterſburg, Nov. 13, 1797. (3)

Horſes wanted.

WANTED ſeveral *Iron Grey* HORSES, from four to ſix years old, that are upwards of five feet high, and calculated for ſervice. Apply to

PATRICK WHITE.

Peterſburg, Nov. 8, 1797. 8

Philip Taliaferro, & Co.

In BOLLINGBROOK STREET, near the VENDUE OFFICE,

Have juſt received from Boſton,

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Men's, Women's, Boy's, Miſſes, and Children's

SHOES & SLIPPERS,

Which, added to thoſe before on hand, makes their collection compleat—They will be ſold on very low terms, by wholeſale or retail.

Peterſburg, Nov. 9, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber, Adminiſtrator of JOEL EPPS, dec. anxious to ſettle his adminiſtration, requeſts all perſons having claims againſt ſaid Eſtate, to bring them forward, properly authenticated, on or before the 25th of December next—thoſe who do not render in their claims by that time, will take notice that this adverſtiſement will be plead in bar of payment—and all perſons indebted to the Eſtate will pleaſe make payment by that time, as no further indulgence will be given.

BANKS MEACHUM, Adm'r.

Suſſex, November 8, 1797. 8

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL ſell a valuable Tract of LAND ſituated in the county of Cheſterfield, on Old Town creek, and within two miles of the Town of Peterſburg, containing 381 acres by late ſurvey.—There is on this tract about 90 acres of open ground, the balance is wood land, and abounds with pine, oak, and aſh timber of an excellent quality—The ſoil is well adapted to the culture of grain of almoſt every kind, and its contiguity to town ought to render it an object to thoſe inclinable to purchaſe—Immediate poſſeſſion will be given, and the payment made eaſy to the purchaſer if proper ſecurity be given. The premiſes will be ſhewn by Mr. William Rowlett near thereto, and the terms made known on application to the ſubſcriber in Norfolk.

JAMES ROBERTSON, jun.

October 20, 1797. (tf.)

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder,

Payable the 18 day of October next,

At the Dwelling Houſe of ANNER YEARGAIN, dec. in Cheſterfield county, near the Courthouſe, on the 23d of November,

THE Crop of CORN & FODDER, the ſtock of all kinds, the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, and Plantation UTENSILS; likewiſe, 3 NEGROES.

Bond and approved ſecurity for all ſums above forty ſhillings will be required by

THE EXECUTORS.

N. B The ſame day will be offered for Sale, two NEGRO FELLOWS, the property of Phillip Goode, at twelve months credit, if not ſold, to be hired out at the ſame place.

November 13, 1797. (3*)

WANTED,

IN the neighbourhood of this place, at a very healthy ſituation, a private TUTOR, that underſtands the Claſſics; a generous ſalary will be given to ſuch a perſon, well recommended. Letters on which the poſtage is paid, addreſſed to the Printer, at any time between this and New Years day, will be attended to.

November 6, 1797. (4w.)

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY this morning, from the ſubſcriber, living in Prince George county, a negro man, named SPRING ABOUT, 45 years old, of a yellow complexion, a middle ſize, is coſſ jawed, the firſt joint of his great toe is much diſfigured, is branded on both cheeks G. P. carried with him when he went away, a ſpade, two cotton ſhirts, one red waiſtcoat, black breeches, Virginia cloth coat, and a new Dutch blanket. The above reward will be paid by me, on delivery of the ſaid negro at my houſe, or five dollars if committed to any jail within the ſtate.

CHRISTOPHER PROCTOR.

October 30, 1797.

John M'Creery,

HAS juſt received and now opening, in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. ELLIS, next Mr. DURELL'S TAVERN,

A General Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

Of the laſt importations from Europe,

Which he will ſell low, for Caſh or Country Produce. He flatters himſelf that thoſe who may favour him with their cuſtom, will be pleaſed with the price and quality.

Peterſburg, November 1, 1797. tf

John Ellis,

HAVING removed his Store to BOLLINGBROOK STREET, in the Houſe lately occupied by JOHN WILDER, and oppoſite HOLLOWAY & BIRCHETT'S, acquaints his friends and the public, that he has and will continue to keep up a Large and Elegant Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable

European and Eaſt-India

GOODS,

Which he determined to ſell, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for Caſh or Produce.

Peterſburg Sept. 7, 1797.

Peterſburg, Sept. 18, 1797.

ALL perſons who have demands againſt the eſtate of David Rinney, dec. are deſired to render them to the ſubſcriber, properly authenticated—and thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate will pleaſe make immediate payment—as the ſubſcriber wiſhes to cloſe his adminiſtration of the eſtate as ſoon as poſſible.

tf DAVID M'RONALD, Adm'r.

I. HALL, & Co.

Have juſt received their FALL SUPPLY of

MEDICINE,

With an extenſive aſſortment of PAINTS, and other articles—viz.

PAINTS.

WHITE Lead (dry and in oil)
Yellow Ochre, ditto
Spaniſh Brown, ditto
Red and Black Lead
Verdigriſe (dry and in oil)
Pruſſian Blue
Vermillion
Drop Lake
Carmine
Patent Yellow
Umber
Spirits Turpentine
Linſeed Oil.

LOGWOOD
Double Aqua Fortis
Crude Tartar
Quick Silver
Oil of Vitriol
Alum
Magneſia
Crucibles (large and ſmall)
Caſtile Soap
Caſtor Oil, per the doz.
Balls for cleaning leather breeches
Patent ſhaving Soap
Tooth Bruſhes
Fleſh, ditto
Key Inſtruments for extracting Teeth
Beſt Crowns Lancets
Common, ditto
Gold and Silver Leaf
Pomatum in rolls
Ditto in pots
Hair Powder (plain and perfumed)
Powder Bags and Puffs
Elaſtic Bottles
Sago
Tapioca
Honey in demijohns of 5 gallons each
Ditto in quart bottles
Tamarinds
Eſſence of Bergamot
——— Lemon
——— Lavender
——— Muſk

White and Brown Sugar Candy
Carui Comfits
Barley Sugar
Liquorice
Pectoral Lozenges for Colds
Green Citron
Candid Orange Peel
Almonds
Olives
Raiſons
Nutmegs
Mace
Cinnamon
Cloves
Smelling Bottles, cut and plain
Breaſt Pipes
Nipple Glaſſes
Glaſs Mortars and Peſtles
——— graduated meaſures
——— Funnels
Vials aſſorted (green and white)
Marble Mortars and eſtles

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hamet's Dentrifice
Ward's Eſſence, for the head-ach
Greenough's Tincture, for the Teeth and gums
Britiſh Oil
Turlington's Balſam
Bateman's Drops
Godfrey's Cordial
Freeman's ditto
Freeman's Reſtorative Drops
Norriſs's ditto
Jeſuit's ditto
Eſſence of Peppermint
Anderſon's Pills
Hooper's Female, ditto
Keyſer's Pills
James's Fever Powders
Steers's Opodeldoc, &c. &c. &c.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 14, 1797. tf

TO RENT OR SELL,

THAT agreeable ſituation in the lower part of Blandford, known by the name of Boyd's Tenement; the houſe commands a view of the main ſtreet of Blandford, and an extenſive proſpect of the river. There is 15 and a half acres of land in the tenement, moſt of which is excellent meadow ground; alſo two lots on the main ſtreet well ſituated for building on, poſſeſſion to be given at Chriſtmas. I will alſo rent the corner ſtore and lumber houſe in Blandford, formerly occupied by Baird and Weiſiger, immediate poſſeſſion will be given.

Thoſe indebted to me in my private capacity, or to the late firm of Baird and Weiſiger, who have not lately renewed their bonds, or ſettled their accounts, are hereby informed, that unleſs they come forward and make payment, or grant ſpecialties for their debts, that their bonds and accounts will be indiſcriminately put into the hands of attorneys to bring ſuits on.

JOHN BAIRD.

Greencroft, Nov. 6, 1797. (3*)

THE Members of the *Mutual Assurance Society* against *Fire* on *Buildings* in the state of *Virginia*, are hereby notified, that the Annual General Meeting of the said society is fixed by the constitution to be held on the first Monday in December next, in the city of Richmond.—It is expected the members will be pointed in their attendance either in person, or by proxy, agreeable to the following form of credentials.—As the business to be done cannot be postponed—such as the election of the officers, fixing their salaries, examining the transactions of the present year, and other matters that may be laid before the said meeting.

W. F. AST,
Principal Agent, M. A. S.

Richmond, Nov. 1, 1797.

FORM.

Subscriber of Member of the Mutual Assurance Society, do hereby constitute and appoint to attend the General Annual Meeting of the said society, to be held at Richmond, on the first Monday in December next, as proxy to vote and act on behalf on any business which may come before the said meeting as fully as if personally present.—In testimony whereof have hereunto set hand and seal the day of 179

Teste,

☞ The Printers in this state are requested to insert the above notice and form of credentials, three weeks, that is, once a week.

FIRE.

As any person's property in houses, goods and furniture, is subject to be destroyed by that destructive element, therefore there is a continual risk to lose the whole; perhaps in a few hours—then the question is what mode to adopt to secure this precarious property. It appears to me that out of three things one must be done, that is, either to stand your own insurer; then if a loss happens you lose the *whole*—or else to insure in an insurance company, where you have annual premiums to pay; and trust to the good fortune of a few individuals; if a heavy loss should happen it would ruin them, and instead of receiving the full amount of a loss, a person would have only a small dividend—Or else to insure in the Mutual Insurance in this state, where a great many join to pay a loss, then of course each person's share will never be much; consequently one premium will in all human probability insure the property forever; where many contribute, although, each paying a small sum, will raise a larger amount, than any few individuals can make up.

There must, by this Mutual Insurance, out of every five hundred houses one annually burn, (which would be at the rate of eight hundred houses in this state per annum) before it will absorb the interest of the premiums—and there must out of every thirty houses one burn, (which would be at the rate of upwards of twelve thousand houses in this state) before they have to pay a second premium.

The subscriptions are about four millions of dollars; then if the subscribers were insured abroad, where I believe the premiums average one per cent. per annum, they would have had to pay the first year forty thousand dollars; the second the same sum; as also to renew the insurance for the third year, beginning next January—then if a loss was now immediately to happen of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and betal only the subscribers, which is impossible, as we have not so much insured in buildings that join, so a loss twice as large must happen before they would be upon the same footing with those that insure abroad—And besides that the security of many is better than a few individuals, which the Insurance Companies abroad are composed of.

By the above you can easily see that if the subscribers to this institution had been insured abroad, that by next Christmas they would have had to pay one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and instead of that they have paid here (for the premium in stock is still their own) for five buildings to wit:—Three at Leesburg, one at Fredericksburg, one at Richmond, and one damaged at Winchester, only 12 hundred and thirty-eight dollars 67 cents for two years insurance; which is about one and a half cent per 100 dols. per annum.

This institution is founded on philanthropy—the sole object thereof is to succour the unfortunate—it unites interest and benevolence—for the small contribution you pay towards the loss of your unfortunate fellow citizen, you secure at the same time your own property to be paid in case that you should lose it accidentally by fire.

W. F. AST.

Insurance on Goods and Furniture.

I am happy to inform the public, that already upwards of two thirds of the subscriptions, required by the act of the General Assembly, for the establishment of a Mutual Insurance against fire and goods and furniture are filled up; and that that institution will likewise be in a very short time organized.—Those gentlemen who hold subscription papers, are requested to get as many subscribers as they can (for the more the better) and send me the subscription paper as soon as possible.

W. F. AST.

*** As these institutions are for the public good, the Printers in this state will no doubt give the above also a place in their papers, and particularly as it concerns their customers, I believe almost generally.

SWANN & ELLIS,

Cabinet-makers,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have in their employ a professed UPHOLSTERER—which will enable them in future to execute all orders in that line with neatness and dispatch.

October 18, 1797.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the late Col. GEORGE ROBERTSON, of Chesterfield county, are requested as speedily as possible to furnish a state of their claims specifying the nature of the same—and those indebted to the Estate of the said decedent, are desired to make payment to the subscribers, that they may be enabled to discharge all just demands without delay.

JAMES ROBERTSON, } Acting
JOHN BRANDER, } Executors.

November 9, 1797. (co 6w.)

THE subscriber is authorised to sell on a credit of six months, the LOT and BRICK HOUSE in Old-street, formerly occupied by David Rumney, dec. and lately by Peter Bainbridge.

GEORGE HAY.

Nov. 6, 1797. (3t*o*.)

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on long credit, all his LANDS in PRINCE GEORGE County, on Appomattox river, four miles below PETERSBURG known by the name of ATHOL. This tract contains about 1300 acres, lies well for farming, abounds with valuable timber, and is equal in quality to the Lands adjoining. It will be laid off in lots, if required.

EDMUND HARRISON.

Amelia, October 8, 1797. eo8

To be Rented,

THE Lot now occupied by Mr. Joel Sturdivant in Blandford—possession may had the first of January next. For terms apply to William Parsons, or the subscriber

S. RUSSELL.

October 24, 1797. eo4

FOR SALE,

THE Tenement on Blandford Hill, formerly occupied by the subscriber, containing three Lots, on them, there are a large and commodious dwelling house, smoke house, stables, and carriage house, with a variety of fruit trees, and a well of excellent water. Any person by making application to Mr. John M'Rae, sen. or to Mr. David Robertson, may know the terms of sale.

Should the above property be not disposed of before the first Saturday in December next, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises.—The terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN CAMERON.

Petersburg, Sept. 18, 1797. (eotf)

October 23, 1797.

WHEREAS I gave Mr. William C. Boswell, of Mecklenburg county, seven Bonds of two hundred pounds each, for the purchase of 2011½ acres of Land, lying and being in the county of Mecklenburg, and he has been promising me for some time to make me a right and has not done it—I have paid off two of the above Bonds, and there is five now remaining, which I do not mean to discharge until he complies with the bargain—all persons are therefore forewarned from trading for or in any manner being concerned with said Bonds—and likewise from purchasing any part of the said Land, as I have possession of a part, and my intention is, if he does not make me a right to the same agreeable to contract, to bring suit—I have not the least doubt but I shall discharge the other Bonds provided I get a right to the Land, and I am determined not to pay them unless I do.

6 JAMES BATTE.

Jacob Harrison,

Respectfully informs the public, that he has just received, and now opening, at his WHOLESALE STORE, lower end of BOLLINGBROOK STREET, and opposite to Captain Parker's,

An extensive assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Consisting of Superfine, Fine, Midfine and Coarse BROAD CLOTHS; FOREST CLOTHS; HALF-THICKS; Dutch and Rose BLANKETS, Kendal COTTONS, THICKSETS, VELVETS, VELVERETS, Romsey SHALLOONS, Patent Silk and Cotton HOSE, Fancy Cotton ditto, Gilt, Plated and Metal BUTTONS, China and Satin RIBBONS, Worsted Breeches Pieces, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A large assortment of WEBBING.

Which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices, for Cash or Produce.

Petersburg, October 11, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE Lot and Tenements in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Rippiton, opposite to Mr Gary's Tavern, in Blandford.—The possession can be delivered on the 12th November next Any person disposed to purchase, will view the premises for satisfactory information. For terms, apply to the Subscriber.

JOHN JAMES THWEATT.

Petersburg, Sept. 6, 1797. (tf.)

J. MARLING,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of PETERSBURG and its vicinity, that he still continues his SCHOOL for the tuition of young Ladies and Gentlemen in the elegant art of DRAWING and PAINTING, through all its various branches. In the education of youth, especially the female sex, this beautiful accomplishment ought not to be neglected, as it at once affords a constant source of variegated amusement and pleasure. He also professes to take LANDSCAPES and MINATURE PAINTINGS, on the most reasonable terms. He will wait on any person at their own house, where it is not convenient or agreeable for them to attend his public School.

He would have no objection to a School in the country, not farther distant than thirty or forty miles, provided a sufficient number of Scholars could be obtained, so as to make it worthy the inconvenience and trouble that must necessarily accompany such an undertaking.—His attendance will be one day in each week to a country School, so that it cannot interfere with his engagements in town.

Petersburg, May 8, 1797. eotf

N. B. His School-House is in Bollingbrook street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, Administrator of FRANCIS HADDON, deceased, anxious to settle his administration, requests all persons having claims against said Estate to bring them forward, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of January next. The Legatees will also attend to this notice, as they have been paid upwards of their proportions, or otherwise fully paid—If the claimants do not come forward by the time mentioned, this notice will be plead in bar.

ALLEN HADDON, Adm'r.

Petersburg, September 21, 1797. tf

Swift-creek Mills.

THE subscriber will contract with any persons disposed to have their Wheat manufactured—and will grind at so much per bushel—or will return a fixed quantity of Flour for a proportion of Wheat. The Wheat will be received, and the Flour delivered, either at Petersburg or at the Mill, as may be agreed on. Any contract for grinding, made with Mr. John Rowlett, at the Mill, will be equally attended to as with

JOHN Le MESSURIER.

Petersburg, October 17, 1797. tf

DOCTOR PERKINS's

Patent Metallic Points,

May be had at the *Printing-Office*, Petersburg (If applied for soon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of these Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing testimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

The Subscriber has for Sale,

The following Articles, viz.

A LARGE quantity of Irish Linens, cost from 9d. to 3s 4d. sterling; and Cambricks from 28 to 78s. sterling per piece, of 7½ yards in small boxes, imported in the ship Neutrality; which he will dispose of by the package—also about 80 casks of Liverpool nails. The whole will be sold low for cash, or six months credit—he has also on hand, West-India Rum in hogsheads, Sugar in ditto and barrels, and Coffee; which he will sell on a credit of 60 days.

PATRICK WHITE.

Petersburg, October 2, 1797. (6w.)

N. B. The House he lives in is also offered for sale, two pair of elegant young BAY HORSES, well broke to harness, and four substantial WORK HORSES, on a credit of six months. P. W.

FOR SALE,

The following valuable Lands:

In the county of Mecklenburg:

ABOUT one thousand acres, with valuable improvements, where Mr. Jesse Brown at present resides; Mr. Oliver will shew this land who lives adjoining it. The land is of good quality, level and well timbered, and lies on the main road to the county courthouse, within half a mile of the same.

About 1400 acres in the same county on Butcher's creek; land of excellent quality; a considerable part of it cleared. Mr. George Baskerville rents one of the plantations at present, and will be so obliging to shew the land to any person inclining to purchase.

About 1000 acres in the county of Henry, on Pigg River; land of the first quality in that part of the country, a considerable proportion of it low grounds. A plantation opened sufficient for six or eight labourers. Mr. George Herndon will shew this land.

These lands will be sold very low for ready money, or purchasers may be accommodated with reasonable credit, paying about one fourth of the price when possession is given, which may be at any time between this and the 25th of December next

To save trouble to those who may incline to purchase and cannot conveniently apply to me, I have deposited with Mr. William Douglas, merchant, in Petersburg, and Mr. Hugh Wyllie, merchant, in Charlotte, the lowest prices, and the terms of sale, for the lands in Mecklenburg, with ample powers to contract for them.

And with respect to the lands in Henry I have deposited with Mr. George Herndon, of Pittsylvania county, and Mr. George Reveley, at Oxford Iron Works, similar powers.

DAVID ROSS.

October 30, 1797. (6w)

To be Sold to the highest bidder, for READY MONEY, on the 22d day of December 1797, before Mr. James Dorell's door, Petersburg,

THAT well known valuable situation, adjoining the Town of Suffolk, belonging to the estate of General Charles Harrison, dec.—attended in fact with every accommodation to render life happy and agreeable—fish, oysters, fowl, and innumerable other good things, in perfect view of the Town of Suffolk. Needless to say more. The purchaser will be encouraged when the terms are related—to be made known on application to the Administrator, or to Mr John H. Peterson, or Mr Benjamin Harrison, jun. of Prince George county. The Tract supposed to be betwixt 450 and 500 acres.

MATTHEW M. CLAIBORNE.

Dinwiddie, October 26, 1797. tf

The Co-partnership of

Sargeant & Richardson,

HAVING dissolved by the death of NATHAN RICHARDSON, renders an immediate settlement of their affairs absolutely necessary; those who are indebted to them, will see the necessity of making speedy payments; and such as have any demands against them, will have them settled on application.

The remaining Stock of

GOODS

On hand, consisting of 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, in suitable packages well assorted and well laid in, 8-9 Sheeting, British Osnaburgs, and Sail Cloth, will continue to be disposed off at the store occupied by the concern.

W. H. SARGEANT, Surviving Partner, or in his absence to Mr. DUNCAN ROBE.

Petersburg, October 2, 1797. (tf.)

☞ The Printer hereof having experienced great inconvenience from the delinquency of *some* of his subscribers, and the advanced price upon paper and every other article used in the line of his business, rendering it necessary that he should repeat his application for payment—*again* requests all those who are indebted to him for more than two years Newspapers to settle their accounts. It appears the accounts stand open more from inattention from the smallness of the demands, than incapacity in the parties to settle them. The Printer however flatters himself that his delinquent subscribers will pay due regard to this application, and that they will consider, that though their accounts are small, yet they are of consequence to him in the support of his business.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL and valuable Tract of Military Land, about 12 or 13 miles from Green Court house, Kentucky, and adjoining the the main road from thence to the Cumberland settlements. The terms moderate—part cash, the balance in approved bonds, or property. Apply to the Printer hereof.

Petersburg, Sept. 18, 1797. tf

The Co-Partnership of

CLARKE & NEBEKER

WAS dissolved the 10th instant, by the death of George Nebeker.—All persons indebted to the said concern, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately; and those who have claims against them, are desired to apply for payment, to

WM CLARKE, Surviving Partner.

Petersburg, August 15, 1797. (tf.)

*** *Subscribers* to the Works of the celebrated THOMAS PAINE are informed, that the Books are at the PRINTING OFFICE, and ready to be delivered when called for.